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香港回歸祖國紀念碑 簡介

*Information on the Monument in
Commemoration of
the Return of Hong Kong to China*

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香港回歸祖國紀念碑位於香港會議展覽中心西北面廣場，與座落廣場東北面的「永遠盛開的紫荊花」雕塑相互輝映。

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紀念碑高20米，寬1.6米，由基石、柱身和柱頭三部分組成。

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紀念碑柱身正面刻有國家主席江澤民先生親題【香港回歸祖國紀念碑】碑名。基石東西兩面分別刻有中文碑文及英文譯本。

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紀念碑臨海，四周空曠，日照時間長，因此基石和柱身採用同一礦脈、石質堅實和色澤均勻穩定的深色麻石，但經不同表面處理，質感各異。

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紀念碑柱身由206個石環重疊而成，代表着香港在1842年至2047年的年份。其中代表1842年、1860年、1898年、1982年、1984年和1990年等6個年份的石環，採用較淺色的石料。柱身唯一嵌有光環的石環，是代表1997年的年份，突顯香港在這一年回歸祖國的重大歷史意義。柱身方圓，增加立體視覺的變化效果。

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紀念碑柱頭用紫銅鍛製而成，表面經氧化處理，歷久不變，寓意香港回歸後，繼續繁榮昌盛。

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紀念碑周圍設射燈照明，頂端裝置4000瓦特射燈，射程可達10多公里。代表1997年的石環上裝有32個光纖點，近看如同繁星閃耀，遠觀則成一光環。柱頭底部裝有48個光纖點，照耀柱面。

The monument is situated in the open area to the north-west of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, blending gracefully with the sculpture "Forever Blooming Bauhinia" which stands on the open area to the north-east of the Centre.

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The monument is composed of three parts - the pedestal, the pillar and the capital - with a height of 20 metres and a width of 1.6 metres.

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The Chinese name of the monument as written by President Jiang Zemin is engraved on the facade of the pillar. The Chinese inscription and the English translation are cut onto the eastern and western sides of the pedestal respectively.

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In view of the monument's close proximity to the sea and long-time exposure to the sun, hard and durable granite from the same ore vein with a stable and uniform dark colour is used for both the pedestal and the pillar. Different surface treatments are however adopted to produce diverse textures.

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The pillar is made up of 206 overlapping stone slabs, each of which represents a year between 1842 and 2047. For the six circular slabs denoting the years 1842, 1860, 1898, 1982, 1984 and 1990, light colour granite is used. The only flamed ring on the pillar representing the year 1997 stresses the historic importance of the return of Hong Kong to China. The gradual rounding-off of the pillar from its square bottom part towards the top produces an enhanced three-dimensional effect.

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Forged from copper with an oxidized surface, the capital is long-lasting, symbolizing that Hong Kong continues to prosper after its return to the motherland.

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The monument is illuminated on four sides by floodlights. A 4000-watt searchlight with an illumination range of more than 10 kilometres is installed on the top of the capital. The ring representing the year 1997 has 32 pieces of fibre optic light-points, which look like sparkling stars in the sky when studied closely and form a radiating ring when watched from a distance. At the bottom, the capital is fitted with 48 pieces of fibre optic light-points for illumination.

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香港回歸祖國紀念碑

香港地處中國南疆，水清港深，居民聚族蕃衍，航通遠洋。一八四零年鴉片戰爭後，英國割佔香港島、九龍，又挾勢租借「新界」。香港倚東西交匯之利，以自由港促進國際貿易，勵行法治，民既勤奮，經營有成，且得祖國多方支援，蔚為國際金融貿易航運中心。百年神州，憂患無已，有志之士，無時不圖收復國土。自改革開放以來，國勢日強，茲國宣布於一九九七年收回香港，偉大政治家鄧小平先生提出「一國兩制」、「港人治港」及高度自治之英明構想，萬眾忻騰擁護。中英兩國展開外交談判，簽署聯合聲明，英國政府同意將香港交還中國，中國政府根據憲法規定，設立香港特別行政區。全國人大乃有「香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會」之組織，廣諮民蘊，提交全國人民代表大會通過《香港特別行政區基本法》；設立「香港特別行政區籌備委員會」，負責籌備成立特別行政區之有關事宜；經推選委員會選舉，中央人民政府任命董建華先生為第一任行政長官。一九九七年六月三十日午夜，中英兩國政府在香港舉行香港政權交接儀式，由江澤民主席與查理斯皇儲主禮，舉世矚目，海內外各國嘉賓觀禮者數千人，國旗區旗高揚，歡聲雷動，人民解放軍進駐香港，山海重輝，誠劃時代之壯舉也。今回歸又二周年，中央與特別行政區政府恪守基本法，居民安居樂業。籌委會決定樹此豐碑，誌回歸盛典。所望中華兒女，港人子孫，踵前人勤奮守法之精神，愛國愛港，循序漸進發展民主，共致繁榮，香港當以國際大都會及中國南方經貿文化重鎮之雄姿，垂制千秋，昌熾無極。

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府一九九九年七月一日立

In Commemoration of the Return of Hong Kong to China

(translation)

Situated in southern China and endowed with a deep-water harbour, Hong Kong is home to generations of inhabitants who have traded by sea. In the wake of the Opium War in 1840, Britain seized and occupied Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, and later took the "New Territories" by lease.

Benefiting from the interaction between East and West, Hong Kong has developed into a free port that promotes international trade and operates under the rule of law. The people of Hong Kong, with their diligence, vigour and entrepreneurial skills, and supported by the motherland, have achieved great success in their endeavours and have turned Hong Kong into an international centre of finance, trade and transportation.

In the last century, China was plagued by turmoil and suffering, and her patriots remained determined to reclaim lost territories. Having gained in strength steadily since the implementation of the policy of reform and opening-up, our country declared its decision to recover Hong Kong in 1997. The great statesman Deng Xiaoping put forward the ingenious concept of "one country, two systems", and "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong" with a high degree of autonomy. This won popular and enthusiastic support. China and the United Kingdom signed the Joint Declaration after diplomatic negotiations. The British Government agreed to return Hong Kong to China, while the Chinese Government decided to establish the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) in accordance with the Chinese Constitution.

Consequently, the National People's Congress established the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the HKSAR. After extensive public consultations, the National People's Congress adopted the Basic Law. The Preparatory Committee was then formed, charged with the duty of preparing the establishment of the HKSAR. Subsequently, following the election of the Selection Committee, the Central People's Government appointed Tung Chee Hwa as the first Chief Executive of the HKSAR.

At midnight of 30 June 1997, the governments of China and the United Kingdom held a Handover Ceremony in Hong Kong. President Jiang Zemin and the Prince of Wales jointly officiated at the ceremony. Thousands of guests from all over the world attended and witnessed this spectacular ceremony. The national flag and the HKSAR flag were raised high amidst thundering cheers; the People's Liberation Army moved into Hong Kong. It was indeed a glorious and historic moment.

Two years have now passed. Both the Central Authorities and the HKSAR Government have strictly abided by the Basic Law, and the people in Hong Kong have lived in peace and contentment. To commemorate the return of Hong Kong to China, the Preparatory Committee decided to erect this monument. It is hoped that all Chinese and future generations of Hong Kong people will follow their predecessors in perseverance and observance of the law, will love the country and Hong Kong, and will continue to develop, in a gradual and orderly manner, a democratic system for their prosperity. Hong Kong will stand as a great cosmopolitan city and an important economic, trade, and cultural centre in south China. May Hong Kong thrive and prosper forever!

Erected by the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China on this First Day of July, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-nine.

館 獻 文 港 加

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